(b) The names of the States, their proposals and reasons are as under:

Sl. No.	Names of State	Proposals	Given justification
1.	Nagaland	1. Lifting of the Protected Area Permit regime from the entire State and if that is not feasible, at least seven districts which have no international borders may be kept out of the PAP regime; and 2. Allowing some more State Government authorities for issuing permits.	1. The regime has become out-dated; 2. To promote tourism; and 3.To develop NE region as vital trade link with ASEAN countries to end economic and emotional isolation of the region.
2.	Mizoram	1. Individual foreign tourists may be allowed; 2. Foreign tourists be allowed to travel beyond Aizwal; 3. Period of maximum stay be extended from 10 days to 30 days; and 4. Delegation of power to the State to issue long term PAP to the spouses and children of foreigners who have been granted long-term PAP.	1. To boost tourism; and 2. To reduce inconveniences to foreign travelers in the State.

(c) The Central Government is open to examine the proposals on merit keeping in view the existing security scenario in the North-East Region.

Export of ALH (Dhruv)

*218. DR. AKHILESH DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, which has so far been importing Advanced Light Helicopters (ALHs), is now in a position to export such helicopters, and Indian ALHs (Dhruv) are sought to be imported by no less a nation than Israel; and

(b) if so, the number of Dhruv Helicopters proposed to be imported by Israel and the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Dhruv, the Advanced Light Helicopter is an Indian product designed, developed and manufactured by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). HAL is in a position to export such helicopters.

HAL has signed a contract with Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) in November 2004 for supply of one Dhruv Helicopter to Israel on lease.

(b) Presently, the contract with IAI, Israel is for leasing of one Dhruv Helicopter. Israel has accepted the condition that the Dhruv will be used only for transportation purposes and not for military operation within the sovereign territories of the State of Israel.

Reforms in textile sector

*219. SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to study conducted by Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry cautioned that country needs to introduce massive reforms and modernisation drive for its textile sector failing which China and Pakistan will deprive India of its existing market share of textile exports in the overseas market;

(b) if so, whether study report also point out that US, European Union, Canada, Russia, Japan etc. are top importers of Indian textiles goods and other markets are also to be explored;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the report; and

(d) what action has been taken to introduce reforms and modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) to (c) The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has conducted a study on 'Textile Sector of India: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats in Post Quota Regime'. The study concludes that MFA phase out could bring a huge increase in India's annual exports and make it the big winner in the global market, after China. This breakthrough will occur, however, only if the Government accelerates the pace of reform and local manufacturers adopt measures to improve their competitiveness. With reforms, India can achieve a potential size of 100 billion US dollar by 2010 including 50 billion dollars domestic market and 50 billion dollars export. This would also create 10 million job opportunities, 5 million direct jobs in textile industry and 5 million jobs in allied sectors.

(d) Government has been taking a number of steps from time to time to enable Indian textile industry to improve their competitiveness to meet the emerging global competition. Some of the important initiatives taken are: